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A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
O F
VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARYLAND, AND NORTH CAROLINA,

COMPREHENDING THE
RIVERS OHIO, KENHAWA, SIOTO, CHEROKEE,
WABASH, ILLINOIS, MISSISSIPPI, &c.

T H E
CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCE,
W H E T H E R
ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, OR MINERAL;

T H E
MOUNTAINS, CREEKS, ROADS, DISTANCES, LATI-
TUDES, &c. and of every Part, laid down in the an-
nexed MAP.

Published by THOMAS HUTCHINS,
CAPTAIN in the 60th Regiment of Foot.

W I T H A
PLAN of the RAPIDS of the OHIO, a PLAN of the several
VILLAGES in the ILLINOIS COUNTRY, a TABLE of the
DISTANCES between FORT PITT and the Mouth of the
OHIO, all Engraved upon Copper.

A N D
An APPENDIX, containing Mr. PATRICK KENNEDY'S
JOURNAL up the ILLINOIS RIVER, and a correct List of the
different NATIONS and TRIBES of INDIANS, with the
Number of FIGHTING MEN, &c.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and Sold by J. ALMON,
opposite Burlington House, in Piccadilly.

M DCC LXXVIII.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE COUNTY OF KENT
AND THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD

BY J. H. COLEMAN

WITH AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING A LIST OF THE
PLACES IN THE COUNTY OF KENT
WHICH ARE NOT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD

THE

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE



T H E

P R E F A C E.

TH E Map, which the following sheets are intended to explain, comprehends almost the whole of the country, lying between the 34th and 44th degrees of latitude, and the 79th and 93d degrees of longitude, and describes an extent of territory, of about 850 miles in length, and 700 miles in breadth; and one, which, for healthfulness, fertility of soil, and variety of productions, is not, perhaps, surpassed by any on the habitable globe.

Those parts of the country lying *westward* of the Allegheny mountain, and upon the rivers *Ohio* and *Mississippi*, and upon most of the other rivers; and the lakes (laid down in my Map) were done from my own Surveys, and corrected by my own Observations of latitudes, made at different periods preceding, and during all the campaigns of the *last* war (in several of which I acted as an Engineer) and *since* in many reconnoitring tours, which I made through various parts of the country, between the years 1764 and 1775.

I have compared my own Observations, and Surveys, respecting the lakes, with those made by Captain Brehm, of the 60th Regiment

ii THE PREFACE.

Regiment of Foot (who was for many years employed as an Engineer in North America) and I find, that they correspond with more exactness than Surveys usually do, which are made by different persons, at different times;—and I am happy in this opportunity, of expressing my obligations to this Gentleman, for the cheerfulness with which he furnished me with his Surveys and Remarks.

It is fit also, that I should take notice, that in the account which I have given of several of the *branches* of the Ohio, and Alleghany rivers, I have adopted the words of the late ingenious Mr. Lewis Evans, as I found he had properly described them in the Analysis to his Map of the Middle Colonies.—And as to that portion of my Map, which represents the country lying on the *eastern* side of the Allegheny mountain,—I take the liberty of informing my Readers, that my reason for inserting it, was to shew the several communications that are *now* made, and others which may be hereafter, easily, made, between the navigable branches of the *Ohio* and *Allegheny* rivers, and the rivers in *Virginia* and *Pennsylvania*, which fall into the Atlantic ocean, from the west and north-west.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1778.

A TOPO-

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION, &c.

THE lands lying on a westerly line, between the *Laurel* Mountain and the *Allegheny* River, and thence northerly up that River for 150 miles, on both sides of the same, tho' not much broken with high mountains, are not of the same excellent quality with the lands to the southward of Fort Pitt. They consist chiefly of *White Oak*, and *Chestnut* ridges; and in many places of poor *Pitch Pines*, interspersed with tracts of good land; and low meadow grounds.

The lands comprehended between the River *Ohio*, at Fort Pitt, and the *Laurel* Mountain, and thence continuing the same breadth from Fort Pitt to the Great *Kanhawa* River, may, according to my own

observations, and those of the late Mr. Gift, of Virginia, be generally, and justly described as follows.

The vallies adjoining to the branches or springs of the middle forks of *Youghiogeny*, are narrow towards its source,—but there is a considerable quantity of good farming grounds on the hills, near the largest branch of that River.—The lands within a small distance of the *Laurel* Mountain (through which the *Youghiogeny* runs) are in many places broken and stoney, but *rich* and well timbered; and in some places, and particularly on *Laurel* Creek, they are rocky and mountainous.

From the *Laurel* Mountain, to *Monongabela*, the first seven miles are good, level farming grounds, with fine meadows; the timber, white Oak, Chesnut, Hickory, &c.—The same kind of land continues southerly (12 miles) to the upper branches or forks of this River, and about 15 miles northerly to the place where the *Youghiogeny* falls into the *Monongabela*.—The lands, for about 18 miles
in

in the same Course of the last-mentioned River, on each side of it, tho' hilly, are *rich* and well timbered.—The trees are Walnut, Locust, Chesnut, Poplar, and Sugar or sweet Maple.—The low lands, near the River, are about a mile, and in several places two miles wide.—For a considerable way down the River, on the eastern side of it, the intervals are extremely *rich*, and about a mile wide. The Upland for about 12 miles eastwardly, are uncommonly fertile, and well timbered;—the low lands, on the western side, are narrow; but the Uplands, on the eastern side of the River, both up and down, are excellent, and covered with Sugar trees, &c.

Such parts of the country which lie on some of the branches of the *Monongahela*, and across the heads of several Rivers, that run into the *Ohio*, tho' in general hilly, are exceedingly fruitful and well watered.—The timber is Walnut, Chesnut, Ash, Oak, Sugar trees, &c.—and the interval or meadow lands are from 250 yards to a quarter of a mile wide.

The lands lying nearly in a *north-west-erly direction* from the *Great Kanbawa River* to the *Ohio*, and thence *north-easterly*, and also upon *Le Tort's Creek*, *Little Kanbawa River*, *Buffaloe*, *Fishing*, *Weeling*, and the *two upper*, and *two lower*, and several other very considerable *Creeks* (or what, in Europe, would be called large Rivers,) and thence east, and south-east to the *River Monongahela*, are, in point of quality, as follows.

The borders or meadow lands, are a mile, and in some places near two miles wide; and the Uplands are in common of a most fertile soil, capable of abundantly producing *Wheat*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, &c.

The lands which lie upon the *Ohio*, at the mouths of, and between the above *Creeks*, also consist of rich intervals and very fine farming grounds.--The whole country abounds in *Bears*, *Elks*, *Buffaloe*, *Deer*, *Turkies*, &c.---An unquestionable proof of the extraordinary goodness of its soil! *

* *Indiana*, as may be seen in my Map, lies within the territory *here* described. It contains about three millions and an half of Acres, and was granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent and George Morgan Esquires, and a few other persons, in the year 1768.

Fort

Fort Pitt stands at the confluence of the *Allegheny* and *Monongabela* Rivers; in latitude $40^{\circ} 31' 44''$; and about five degrees westward of Philadelphia.--In the year 1760, a small town, called *Pittsburgh*, was built near *Fort Pitt*, and about 200 families resided in it; but upon the Indian war breaking out (in the month of May 1763,) They abandoned their houses, and retired into the fort.

In the year 1765 the present town of *Pittsburgh* was laid out. It is built on the Eastern bank of the River *Monongabela*, about 200 yards from *Fort Pitt*.

The junction of the *Allegheny* and *Monongabela* rivers, forms the River *Ohio*, and this discharges itself into the *Mississippi*, (in latitude $36^{\circ} 43'$) about 1188 computed miles from *Fort Pitt*. The *Ohio* in its passage to the *Mississippi*, glides thro' a pleasant, fruitful and healthy country;---and carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except at its confluence with the *Mississippi*, and
for

for 100 miles above it, where it is 1000 yards wide. The *Ohio*, for the greater part of the way to the *Mississippi*, has many meanders, or windings, and rising grounds upon both sides of it.

The reaches in the *Ohio* are in some parts from two to four miles in length, and one of them, above the *Muskingum* River, called the *Long Reach*, is sixteen miles and an half long. The *Ohio*, about 100 miles above, or northerly of the *Rapids*, (formerly called the *Falls*) is in many places 700 yards wide; and as it approaches them, the *high* grounds on its borders gradually diminish, and the country becomes more level. Some of the banks, or heights of this River, are at times overflowed by great freshes, yet there is scarce a place between *Fort Pitt* and the *Rapids* (a distance of 705 computed miles) where a good road may not be made; and horses employed in drawing up large barges (as is done on the margin of the River *Thames* in *England*, and the *Seine* in *France*) against a stream remarkably gentle, except in high freshes. The heights of the banks
of

of the *Ohio* admit them every where to be settled, as they are not liable to crumble away. And to these Remarks, it may be proper to add the following observations of the ingenious Mr. *Lewis Evans*, as published in the Analysis to his Map of the Middle Colonies of *North America*, in the year 1755.---He says, that the “ *Ohio River*, as the winter snows
 “ are thawed, by the warmth or rains
 “ in the spring, rises in vast floods, in
 “ some places, exceeding 20 feet in
 “ height, but *scarce any where overflow-*
 “ *ing its high and upright banks.* These
 “ floods, Mr. *Evans* adds, continue of
 “ some height for at least a month or
 “ two, according to the late or early breaking up of the winter.---Vessels from
 “ 100 to 200 tons burthen, by taking
 “ the advantage of these floods, may go
 “ from *Pittsburg to the Sea* with *safety*, as
 “ then the Falls, Riffs, and Shoals are
 “ covered to an equality with the rest of
 “ the River ;---and tho’ the distance is upwards of 2000 miles from *Fort Pitt* to
 the

the sea, yet as there are no obstructions, to prevent vessels from proceeding both day and night,---I am persuaded, that this extraordinary Inland Voyage may be performed, during the season of the floods, by rowing, in sixteen or seventeen days.

The Navigation of the *Ohio* in a dry season, is rather troublesome from *Fort Pitt to the Mingo town*, (about seventy-five miles) but from *thence to the Mississippi*, there is always a sufficient depth of water for barges, carrying from 100 to 200 tons burthen, built in the manner as those are which are used on the River *Thames*, between *London* and *Oxford*;---to wit, from 100 to 120 feet in the keel, sixteen to eighteen feet in breadth, and four feet in depth, and when loaded, drawing about three feet water.

The *Rapids*, in a dry season, are difficult to descend with *loaded* boats or barges, without a good Pilot;---it would be advisable therefore for the Bargemen, in such season, rather than run any risk in passing them,

them to unload part of their cargoes, and reship it *when the barges have got through the Rapids*. It may, however, be proper to observe, that loaded boats *in freshes*, have been easily rowed *against* the stream, (*up the Rapids*) and that others, by means, only, of a large sail, have ascended them.

In a *dry* season, the descent of the Rapids, in the distance of a mile, is about 12, or 15 feet, and the passage *down*, would not be difficult, except, perhaps, for the following reasons. Two miles above them, the River is deep, and three quarters of a mile broad;—but the *channel* is much contracted, and does not exceed 250 yards in breadth; (near three-fourths of the bed of the River, on the south-eastern side of it—being filled with a flat Limestone rock, so that in a dry season, there is seldom more than 6 or 8 inches water) it is upon the northern side of the River, and being confined, as above-mentioned; the descending waters tumble over the *Rapids* with a considerable degree of celerity and force. The channel is of different depths, but no where, I think, less than 5 feet;—It is clear, and upon

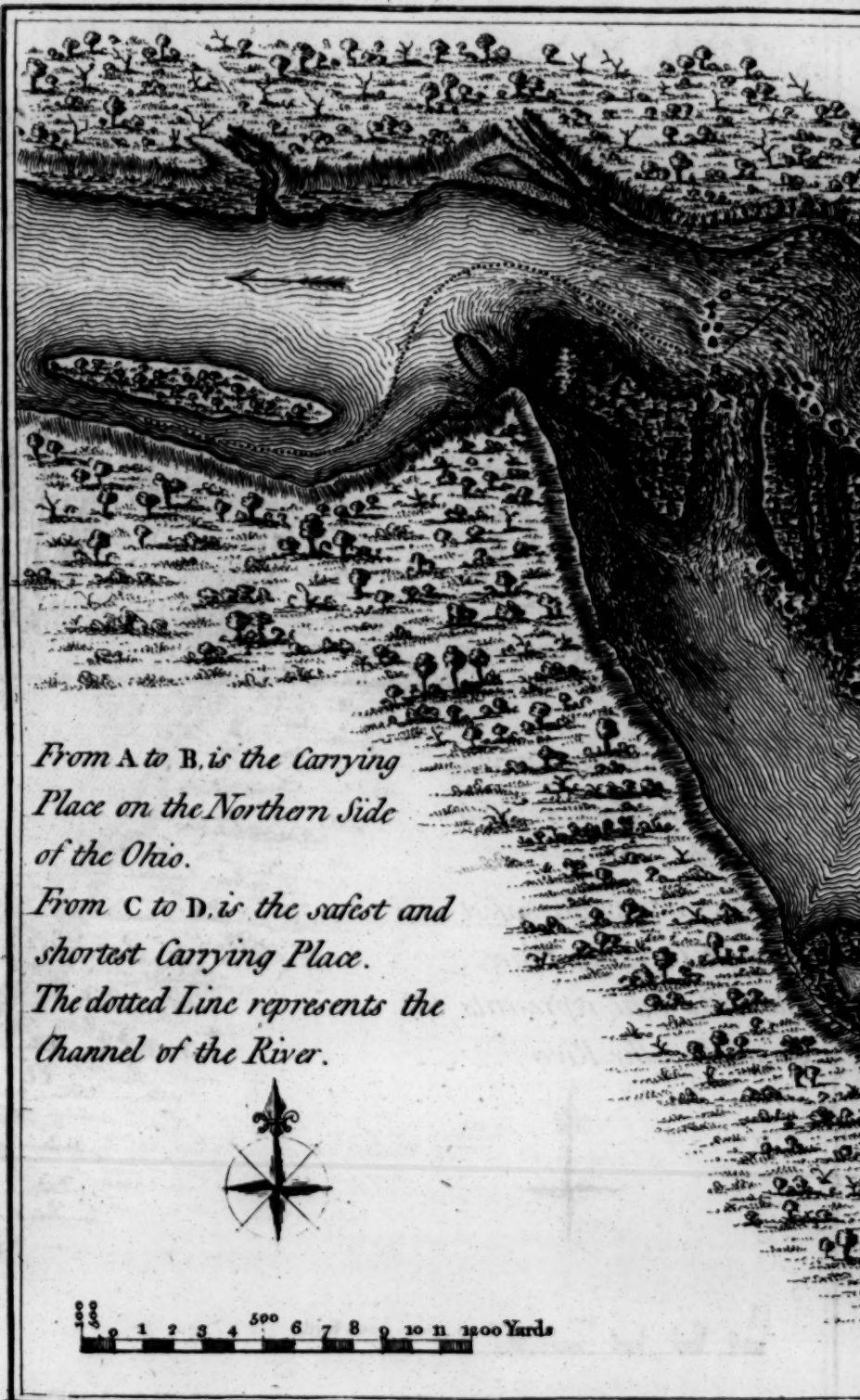
each side of it are large broken rocks, a few inches under water*. The *Rapids* are nearly in Latitude $38^{\circ} 8'$; — and the only Indian village (in 1766) on the banks of the *Ohio* River between them and *Fort Pitt*, was on the north-west side, 75 miles below *Pittsburgh*, called the *Mingo* town; it contained 60 families.

Most of the Hills on both sides of the *Ohio* are filled with excellent coal, and a coal

* Colonel GORDON, in his Journal down the *Ohio* mentions, “ that these Falls do not deserve that Name, “ as the Stream on the north side, has no sudden “ pitch, but only runs rapid over the ledge of a flat “ rock;—several boats, he says, passed it in the *dryest* “ *season of the year*; unloading one third of their “ freight. They passed on the north side, where the “ carrying-place is three quarters of a mile long. “ On the south-east side, it is about half that distance, and is reckoned the safest passage for those, “ who are unacquainted with it, but it is the most “ tedious, as during part of the summer, and Fall, “ the Battoemen drag their boats over the flat rock. “ The Fall is about half a mile rapid water, which “ however is passable, by wading and dragging the “ boat against the stream, *when lowest*, and with still “ greater ease, when the water is raised a little”.—

See the annexed Plan. It is a *correct* Description of these Rapids, made by the Editor, on the spot in the year 1766.

mine



*From A to B, is the Carrying
Place on the Northern Side
of the Ohio.*

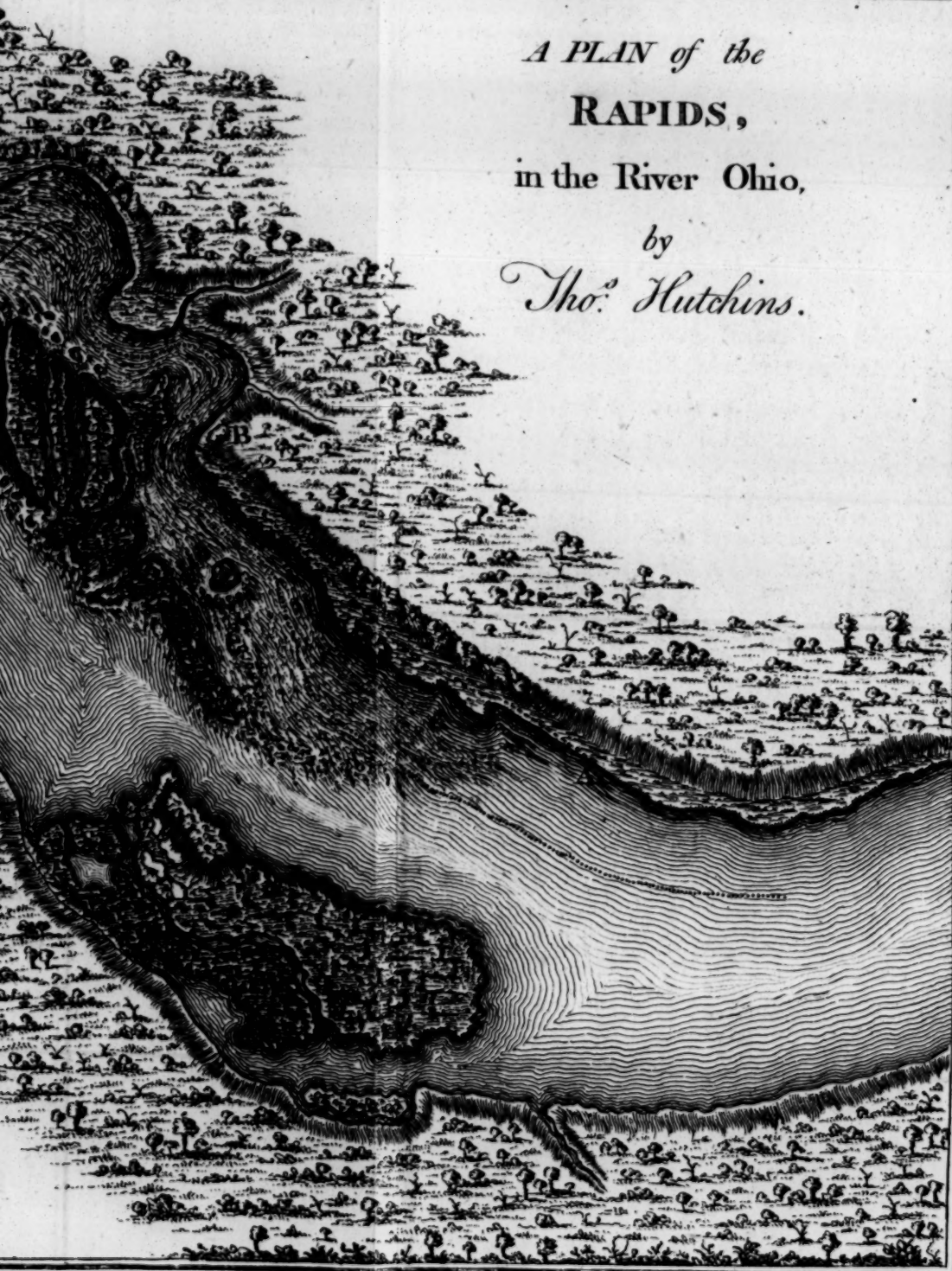
*From C to D, is the safest and
shortest Carrying Place.*

*The dotted Line represents the
Channel of the River.*



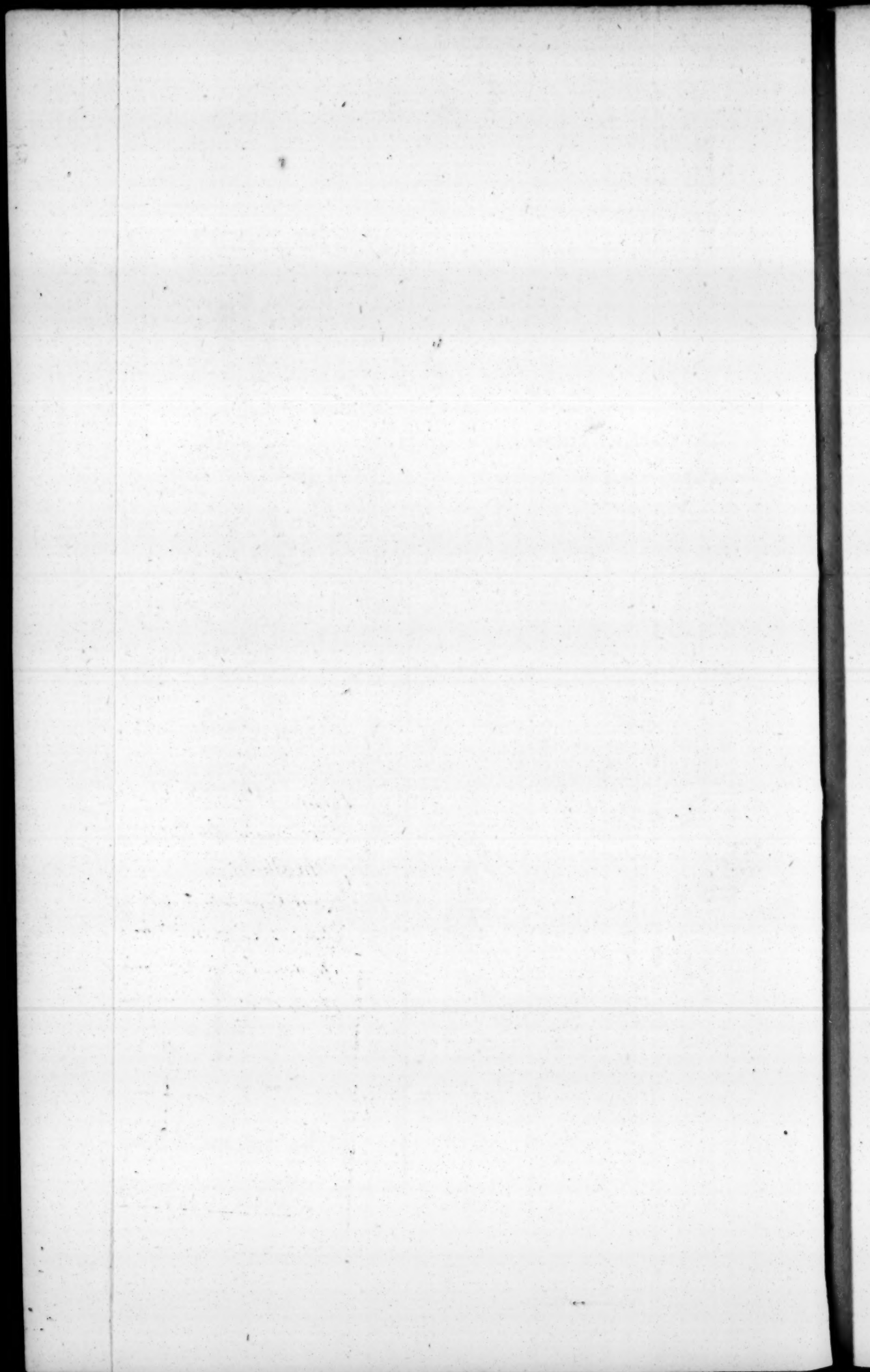
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A PLAN of the
RAPIDS,
in the River Ohio,
by
Tho.^s Hutchins.



ing to Act of Parliament Novemb^r. 1778 by Tho.^s Hutchins.

J. Cheevers sculp.



mine was in the year 1760 opened opposite to *Fort Pitt* on the River *Monongahela*, for the use of that Garrison. *Salt Springs*, as well as *Iron Ore*, and rich *Lead Mines*, are found bordering upon the River *Ohio*. One of the latter, is opened on a branch of the *Sioto* River, and there, the *Indian* natives supply themselves with a considerable part of the lead, which they use in their wars, and hunting.

About 584 miles below *Fort Pitt*, and on the eastern side of the *Ohio* River, about three miles from it, at the head of a small Creek or Run, where are several large and miry Salt Springs, are found numbers of large bones, teeth and tusks, commonly supposed to be those of Elephants:—but the celebrated Doctor *Hunter* of London, in his ingenious and curious Observations on these bones, &c. has supposed them to belong to some Carnivorous animal, larger than an ordinary Elephant*.

On the North-Western side of *Ohio*, about 11 miles below the *Cherokee* River, on a high bank, are the remains of *Fort*

* See *Philosophical Transactions*, 1768.

Massac, built by the *French*, and intended as a check to the Southern Indians. It was destroyed by them in the year 1763. This is a high, healthy and delightful situation. A great variety of Game;—*Buffaloe*, *Bear*, *Deer*, &c. as well as *Ducks*, *Geeze*, *Swans*, *Turkies*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, &c. abounds in every part of this country.

The *Ohio*, and the Rivers emptying into it, afford green, and other Turtle, and fish of various sorts;—particularly *Carp*, *Sturgeon*, *Perch*, and *Cats*; the two latter of an uncommon size, viz. *Perch*, from 8 to 12 pounds weight, and *Cats* from 50 to 100 pounds weight.

The lands upon the *Ohio*, and its branches, are differently timbered according to their quality and situation. The high, and dry lands, are covered with *Red*, *White* and *Black Oak*, *Hickory*, *Walnut*, *Red* and *White Mulberry* and *Ash Trees*,---*Grape Vines*, &c. The low and meadow lands are filled with *Sycamore*, *Poplar*, *Red* and *White Mulberry*, *Cherry*, *Beech*, *Elm*, *Aspen*, *Maple*, or *Sugar Trees*, *Grape Vines*, &c. And below, or southwardly of the *Rapids*, are several large
Cedar

Cedar and Cypress Swamps, where the Cedar and Cypress trees grow to a remarkable size, and where also is a great abundance of Canes, such as grow in *South Carolina*. The country on both sides of the *Ohio*, extending South-easterly, and South-westerly from *Fort Pitt* to the *Mississippi*, and watered by the *Ohio River*, and its branches, contains at least a million of square miles, and it may, with truth, be affirmed, that no part of the globe is blessed with a more healthful air, or climate; --- * watered with more navigable rivers and branches communicating with

* Colonel GORDON, in his *Journal*, gives the following Description of the soil and climate. " The country on the Ohio, &c. is every where pleasant, with large level spots of rich land, remarkably healthy.—One general remark of this nature may serve for the whole tract of the Globe, comprehended between the Western skirts of the Allegheny mountains, beginning at Fort LEGONIER, thence bearing South-westerly to the distance of 500 miles opposite to the Ohio Falls, then crossing them Northerly to the heads of the Rivers, that empty themselves into the OHIO; thence East along the ridge, that separates the Lakes and OHIO's Streams to FRENCH CREEK, which is opposite to the above—
" men-

with the *Atlantick Ocean*, by the rivers *Potowmack*, *James*, *Rappahannock*, *Mississippi*, and *St. Lawrence*, or capable of producing with less labour and expence, *Wheat*, *Indian Corn*, *Buck-wheat*, *Rye*, *Oats*, *Barley*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Tobacco*, *Rice*, *Silk*, *Pot-ash*, &c. than the country under consideration. And although there are considerable quantities of high lands for about 250 miles (on both sides of the river *Ohio*) southwardly from *Fort Pitt*, yet even the summits of most of the Hills are covered with a deep rich soil, fit for the culture of *Flax* and *Hemp*, and it may also be added, that no soil can possibly yield larger crops of red and white *Clover*, and other useful grass, than this does.

On the *North-west* and *South-east* sides of the *Ohio*, below the *Great Kanbawa River*, at a little distance from it, are extensive natural meadows, or *Savannahs*. These

“ mentioned *Fort LEGONIER*, Northerly.—This
 “ country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed
 “ to be the most healthy, the most pleasant, the most
 “ commodious, and most fertile spot of earth, known
 “ to *EUROPEAN* people.”

mea-

meadows are from 20 to 50 miles in circuit. They have many beautiful groves of trees interspersed, as if by art in them, and which serve as a shelter for the innumerable herds of Buffaloe, Deer, &c. with which they abound*.

Having

* I am obliged to a worthy Friend, and Countryman, for the following just, and judicious observations. They were addressed to the Earl of Hillsborough, in the year 1770,—When Secretary of State for the North-American department.

“ No part of North-America, he says, will require
 “ less encouragement for the production of naval
 “ stores, and raw materials for manufactories in Europe; and for supplying the West-India islands
 “ with *Lumber, Provisions, &c.* than the country of
 “ the Ohio;—and for the following reasons:

“ First, The lands are excellent, the climate temperate, the native grapes, silk-worms, and mulberry trees, abound every where: hemp, hops, and rye, grow spontaneously in the valleys and low lands, lead, and iron ore are plenty in the hills, salt Springs are innumerable; and no Soil is better adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Flax and Cotton, than that of the Ohio.

“ Second, The country is well watered by several navigable Rivers, communicating with each other; by which, and a short land carriage, the produce of the Lands of the Ohio can, even now, (in the year

Having made these Observations,—I proceed to give a brief Account of the several Rivers and Creeks which fall into the River Ohio.

Canada

year 1772) “ be sent cheaper to the Sea-port Town
“ of Alexandria, on the River Potomack in Virginia
“ (where General Braddock’s Transports landed his
“ troops) than any kind of Merchandise, is sent from
“ Northampton to London.

“ Third, The River Ohio is, at *all seasons* of the
“ year, navigable with large Boats, like the *West*
“ *Country Barges*, rowed only by four or five men;
“ and from the month of February to April large
“ Ships may be built on the Ohio, and sent to *Sea*
“ laden with Hemp, Iron, Flax, Silk, Tobacco,
“ Cotton, Pot-ash, &c.

“ Fourth, Flour, Corn, Beef, Ship-Plank, and
“ other useful articles, can be sent *down the Stream of*
“ *Ohio* to West-Florida, and from thence to the
“ West-India islands, much cheaper, and in better
“ order, than from New York or Philadelphia, to
“ these islands.

“ Fifth, Hemp, Tobacco, Iron, and such bulky ar-
“ ticles may also be sent *down the stream* of the Ohio
“ to the Sea, at least 50 per cent. *cheaper* than these
“ articles were ever carried by a Land Carriage, of
“ only 60 miles, in Pennsylvania;—where waggon-
“ age

Canawagy, when raised by freshes, is passable with small Battoes, to a little Lake at its head ;

“ age is cheaper, than in any other part of North-America.

“ Sixth, The Expence of transporting European Manufactories from the Sea to the Ohio, will not be so much, as is now paid, and must ever be paid, to a great part of the Counties of *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia*, and *Maryland*. Whenever the Farmers, or Merchants of *Ohio*, shall properly understand the business of transportation, they will build Schooners, Sloops, &c. on the Ohio, suitable for the West-India, or European Markets ; or, by having Black-Walnut, Cherry-tree, Oak, &c. properly sawed for foreign Markets, and formed into Rafts, in the manner, that is now done by the Settlers near the upper parts of Delaware River in *Pennsylvania*, and thereon stow their Hemp, Iron, Tobacco, &c. and proceed with them to New Orleans.

“ It may not, perhaps, be amiss, to observe, that large quantities of Flour are made in the distant (*western*) Counties of *Pennsylvania*, and sent by an expensive Land Carriage to the City of Philadelphia, and from thence shipped to South Carolina, and to East and West Florida, there being little, or no Wheat raised in these Provinces. The *River Ohio* seems kindly designed by nature, as the Channel through which the two *Floridas* may be supplied with Flour, not only for their own Consumption, but also for the carrying on an extensive Commerce with Jamaica

D

“ and

head ;—from thence there is a portage of 20 miles to Lake *Erie*, at the mouth of *Jadagbue*. This portage is seldom used, because *Canawagy* has scarcely any water in it in a dry season.

Bughaloons, is not navigable ; but is remarkable for extensive meadows bordering upon it.

“ and the Spanish Settlements in the Bay of Mexico.
 “ Millstones in abundance are to be obtained in the
 “ Hills near the Ohio, and the country is every where
 “ well watered with large, and constant Springs and
 “ Streams, for Grist, and other Mills.

“ The passage from Philadelphia to Pennsacola, is
 “ seldom made in less than a Month, and sixty shil-
 “ ings sterling per *ton*, freight (consisting of sixteen
 “ barrels) is usually paid for Flour, &c. thither. Boats
 “ carrying 800, or 1000 barrels of Flour, may go in a-
 “ bout the same time from the Ohio, (even from *Pitts-*
 “ *burgh*) as from Philadelphia to Pennsacola, and for
 “ half the above freight, the Ohio Merchants would be
 “ able to deliver Flour, &c. there, in much better order,
 “ than from Philadelphia, and without incurring the
 “ damage and delay of the sea, and charges of insu-
 “ rance, &c. as from thence to Pennsacola.

“ This is not meer Speculation ; for it is a fact,
 “ that about the year 1746 there was a great scarcity
 “ of provisions at New Orleans, and the French
 “ Settlements, at the Illinois, small as they then
 “ were, sent thither in one winter, upwards of eight
 “ hundred thousand weight of Flour.”

French

French Creek affords the nearest passage to *Lake Erie*. It is navigable with small boats to *Le Beuf*, by a very crooked Channel; the portage thence to *Presquile*, from an adjoining Peninsula, is 15 miles. This is the usual Route from *Quebec* to *Ohio*.

Licking and *Lacomie* Creeks do not afford any Navigation; but there is plenty of coals, and stones for building in the Hills, which adjoin them.

Toby's Creek is deep enough for Batteaus for a considerable way up, thence by a short portage to the *West* branch of *Susquehanna*, a good communication is carried on between *Ohio* and the *eastern* parts of *Pennsylvania*.

Mogbulbughkitum, is passable also by flat bottom boats in the same manner as *Toby's Creek* is to *Susquehanna*, and from thence to all the Settlements in *Northumberland* county, &c. in *Pennsylvania*.

Kishkeminetas, is navigable in like manner as the preceding Creeks, for between 40 and 50 miles, and good portages are found between *Kishkeminetas*, *Juniatta*, and *Potomac* Rivers.—Coal and Salt are discovered in the neighbourhood of these Rivers.

Monongahela is a large River, and at its junction with the *Allegheny* River stands *Fort Pitt*. It is deep, and gentle, and navigable with Battoes and Barges, beyond *Red Stone Creek*, and still farther with lighter craft. At sixteen miles from its mouth, is *Youghiogeny*; This River is navigable with Batteaux or Barges to the foot of *Laurel Hill*.

Beaver Creek has water sufficient for flat bottom boats. At *Kishkuskies* (about 16 miles up) are two branches of this Creek, which spread opposite ways; one interlocks with *French Creek* and *Cherâge*,—the other with *Muskingum* and *Cayaboga*; on this branch, about thirty-five miles above the Forks, are many *Salt-Springs*.—*Cayaboga* is practicable with Canoes about twenty miles farther.

Muskingum is a fine gentle River, confined by high banks, which prevent its floods from overflowing the surrounding Land. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the *Ohio*, and navigable, without any obstructions, by large Battoes or Barges, to the three *Legs's*, and by small ones to a little Lake at its head.

From

From thence to *Cayaboga*, (the Creek that leads to Lake Erie) The *Muskingum* is muddy, and not very swift, but nowhere obstructed with Falls or Rifts. Here are fine Uplands, extensive meadows, oak and mulberry trees fit for Ship building, and *Walnut*, *Chestnut*, and *Poplar* trees suitable for domestic services.---*Cayaboga* furnishes the best portage between *Ohio* and *Lake Erie*; at its mouth it is wide and deep enough to receive large Sloops from the Lake. It will hereafter be a place of great importance.

Muskingum in all its wide-extended branches, is surrounded by most excellent land, and abounds in Springs, and conveniences particularly adapted to settlements remote from *Sea Navigation*;---such as *Salt Springs*, *Coal*, *Clay* and *Free Stone*. — In 1748 a Coal mine opposite to *Lamenshicola* mouth took fire, and continued burning above twelve months, but great quantities of coal still remain in it. Near the same place are excellent *Whetstones*, and about 8 miles higher up the River, is plenty of *White* and *Blue Clay* for *Glass works* and *Pottery*.

Hock-

Hockocking is navigable with large flat bottom boats between seventy and eighty miles ; it has fine meadows with high banks, which seldom overflow, and rich Uplands on its borders. *Coal*, and quarries of *Freestone* are found about 15 miles up this Creek.

Big Kanbawa falls into the *Ohio* upon its south-eastern side, and is so considerable a branch of this River, that it may be mistaken for the *Ohio* itself by persons ascending it. It is slow for ten miles, to *little broken Hills*,--the low land is very rich, and of about the same breadth (from the *Pipe Hills* to the *Falls*) as upon the *Ohio*. After going 10 miles up *Kanbawa* the land is hilly, and the water a little rapid for 50 or 60 miles further to the *Falls*, yet *Batteaus* or *Barges* may be easily rowed thither. These *Falls* were formerly thought *impassable* ; but late discoveries have proved, that a waggon road may be made through the mountain, which occasions the *Falls*, and that by a portage of a few miles only, a communication may be had between the waters of *Great Kanbawa* and *Ohio*, and those of *James River* in *Virginia*.

Tottery

Tottery lies upon the south-eastern side of the Ohio, and is navigable with Batteaux to the *Ouasioto* mountains. It is a long River, has few branches, and interlocks with *Red Creek*, or *Clinche's River* (a branch of the *Cuttawa*).--And has below the mountains, especially for 15 miles from its mouth, very good land. Here is a perceptible difference of Climate between the upper and this part of Ohio. Here the *large Reed* or *Carolina Cane* grows in plenty, even upon the Upland, and the winter is so moderate as not to destroy it. The same moderation of climate continues down *Ohio*, especially on the south-east side to the *Rapids*, and thence on both sides of that River to the *Mississippi*.

Great Salt Lick Creek, is remarkable for fine land, plenty of *Buffaloes*, *Salt Springs*, *White Clay*, and *Lime Stone*. Small Boats may go to the crossing of the war Path without any impediment. The Salt Springs render the waters unfit for drinking, but the plenty of fresh springs in their vicinity, make sufficient amends for this inconvenience.

Kentucke is larger than the preceding Creek; it is surrounded with high clay banks,

banks, fertile lands, and large salt Springs. Its Navigation is interrupted by shoals, but passable with small boats to the gap, where the *war path* goes through the *Ouasioto mountains*.

Sioto, is a large gentle River bordered with rich Flats, or Meadows. It overflows in the spring, and then spreads about half a mile, tho' when confined within its banks it is scarce a furlong wide.

If it floods early, it seldom retires within its banks in less than a month, and is not fordable frequently in less than two months.

The *Sioto*, besides having a great extent of most excellent land on both sides of the River, is furnished with *Salt*, on an eastern branch, and *Red Bole* on *Necunfia Skeintat*. The Stream of *Sioto* is gentle and passable with *large Battoes or Barges* for a considerable way, and with smaller boats, near 200 miles to a portage, of only four miles to *Sandusky*.

Sandusky is a considerable River abounding in level land, its Stream gentle all the way to the mouth, where it is large enough to receive *Sloops*. The *Northern Indians* cross
Lake

Lake *Erie* here from Island to Island, land at *Sandusky*, and go by a direct path to the lower *Shawanoë* town, and thence to the gap of the *Ouashoto Mountain*, in their way to the *Cuttawa* country.

Little Mineami River is too small to navigate with *Batteaux*. It has much fine land and several Salt Springs; its high banks and gentle current prevent its much overflowing the surrounding lands in freshes.

Great Mineami, Assereniet. or Rocky River, has a very stony Channel; a swift Stream, but no Falls. It has several large branches, passable with boats a great way; one extending westward towards the *Quia-ghena River*, another towards a branch of *Mineami River* (which runs into Lake *Erie*) to which there is a portage, and a third has a portage to the west branch of *Sandusky*, besides *Mad Creek* where the *French* formerly established themselves. Rising ground, here and there a little stony, which begins in the northern part of the Peninsula, between the Lakes *Erie, Huron and Michigan* and extend across little *Mineami River* below the *Forks*, and southwardly along the *Rocky River*, to *Ohio*.

Buffaloe River falls into the *Ohio* on the eastern side of it, at the distance of 925 computed miles from *Fort Pitt*. It is a very considerable branch of the *Ohio*; is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for Battoes or Barges, of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther, with large canoes. The Stream is moderate. The Lands on both sides of this River are of a most luxuriant quality, for the production of *Hemp, Flax, Wheat, Tobacco, &c.* They are covered with a great variety of lofty, and useful timber; as *Oak, Hickory, Mulberry, Elm, &c.* Several persons who have ascended this River, say, that *Salt Springs, Coal, Lime and Free Stone, &c.* are to be found in a variety of places.

The *Wabash*, is a beautiful River, with high and upright banks, less subject to overflow, than any other River (*the Ohio excepted*) in this part of *America*. It discharges itself into the *Ohio*, one thousand and twenty two miles below *Fort Pitt*, in latitude $37^{\circ} 41'$.—at its mouth, it is 270 yards wide; Is navigable to *Ouiatanon*

(412 miles) in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn, with Battoes or Barges, drawing about three feet water. From thence, on account of a rocky bottom, and shoal water, large canoes are chiefly employed, except when the River is swelled with Rains, at which time, it may be ascended with boats, such as I have just described, (197 miles further) to the *Miami* carrying-place, which is nine miles from the *Miami* village, and this is situated on a River of the same name, that runs into the south-south-west part of Lake *Erie*.--The Stream of the *Wabash*, is generally gentle to Fort *Ouiatanon*, and no where obstructed with Falls, but is by several *Rapids*, both above and below that Fort, some of which are pretty considerable. There is also a part of the River for about three miles, and 30 miles from the *carrying-place*, where the Channel is so narrow, that it is necessary to make use of setting poles, instead of oars. The land on this River is remarkably fertile, and several parts of it are natural meadows, of great extent, covered with fine long grass.—The timber is large, and high, and in such variety, that almost all the dif-

ferent kinds growing upon the *Ohio*, and its branches (but with a greater proportion of black and white mulberry-trees) may be found here.---A silver mine has been discovered about 28 miles above *Ouiatanon*, on the northern side of the *Wabash*, and probably others may be found hereafter. The *Wabash* abounds with Salt Springs, and any quantity of salt may be made from them, in the manner now done at the *Saline* in the *Illinois* country : --- the hills are replenished with the best coal, and there is plenty of *Lime* and *Free Stone*, *Blue*, *Yellow* and *White Clay*, for *Glass Works* and *Pottery*. Two *French* settlements are established on the *Wabash*, called *Post Vincient* and *Ouiatanon* ; the first is 150 miles, and the other 262 miles from its mouth. The former is on the eastern side of the River, and consists of 60 settlers and their families. They raise Indian Corn,---Wheat ; and Tobacco of an extraordinary good quality ; ---superior, it is said, to that produced in *Virginia*. They have a fine breed of horses (brought originally by the *Indians* from the *Spanish* settlements on the western side of the River *Mississippi*) and large
stocks

stocks of Swine, and Black Cattle. The settlers deal with the natives for Furrs and Deer skins, to the amount of about 5000 l. annually. Hemp of a good texture grows spontaneously in the low lands of the *Wabash*, as do Grapes in the greatest abundance, having a black, *thin* skin, and of which the inhabitants in the Autumn, make a sufficient quantity (for their own consumption) of *well-tasted Red-Wine*. Hops large and good, are found in many places, and the lands are particularly adapted to the culture of Rice. All European fruits; --- Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Currents, Gooseberrys, Melons, &c. thrive well, both here, and in the country bordering on the River *Ohio*.

Ouiatanon is a small stockaded fort on the western side of the *Wabash*, in which about a dozen families reside. The neighbouring Indians are the *Kickapoos*, *Musquitos*, *Pyankishaws*, and a principal part of the *Ouiatanons*. The whole of these tribes consists, it is supposed, of about one thousand warriors. The fertility of soil, and diversity of timber in this country, are the same as in the vicinity of *Post Vincient*.
The

The annual amount of Skins and Furs, obtained at *Ouiatanon* is about 8000 l. By the River *Wabash*, the inhabitants of *Detroit* move to the southern parts of *Ohio*, and the *Illinois* country. Their rout is by the *Miami River* to a carrying-place, which, as before stated, is nine miles to the *Wabash*, when this River is raised with Freshes ; but at other seasons, the distance is from 18 to 30 miles including the portage. The whole of the latter is through a level country. Carts are usually employed in transporting boats and merchandise, from the *Miami* to the *Wabash* River.

The *Shawanoë River* empties itself on the eastern side of *Ohio*, about 95 miles southwardly of the *Wabash* River. It is 250 yards wide at its mouth, has been navigated 180 miles in Battoes of the construction of those mentioned in the preceeding article, and from the depth of water, at that distance from its mouth, it is presumed, it may be navigated much further. The soil and timber of the lands, upon this River, are exactly the same as those upon *Buffaloe* River.

The

The Cherokee River discharges itself into the *Ohio* on the same side, that the *Shawanoë* River does, that is, --- 13 miles below or southerly of it, and 11 miles above, or northerly of the place where *Fort Massac* formerly stood, and 57 miles from the confluence of the *Ohio* with the River *Mississippi*.--- The *Cherokee* River has been navigated 900 miles from its mouth. At the distance of 220 miles from thence, it widens from 400 yards (its general width) to between two and three miles, and continues this breadth for near thirty miles farther. The whole of this distance, is called *the Muscle Shoals*. Here the Channel is obstructed with a number of Islands, formed by trees and drifted wood, brought hither, at different seasons of the year, in freshes and floods. In passing these islands, the middle of the widest intermediate water, is to be navigated, as there it is deepest. From the mouth of the *Cherokee* River to *Muscle Shoals* the current is moderate, and both the high and low lands are rich, and abundantly covered with Oaks, Walnut, Sugar-trees, Hickory, &c.—About 200 miles above these shoals, is, what is called, the
Whirl,

Whirl, or *Suck*, occasioned, I imagine, by the high mountain, which there confines the River (supposed to be the *Laurel* mountain.) The *Whirl*, or *Suck* continues rapid for about three miles. Its width about 50 yards. Ascending the *Cherokee* River, and at about 100 miles from the *Suck*, and upon the south eastern side of that River, is *Higwasee* River. Vast tracts of level and rich land border on this River; but at a small distance from it, the country is much broken, and some parts of it produce only *Pine Trees*. Forty miles higher up the *Cherokee* River on the north western side, is *Clinch's* River. It is 150 yards wide, and about 50 miles up it several families are settled. From *Clinch's* to *Tennessee* River is 100 miles. It comes in on the eastern side, and is 250 yards wide. About 10 miles up this River, is a *Cherokee* town, called *Chota*, and further up this branch, are several other *Indian* towns, possessed by Indians, called, *the over hill Cherokees*. The navigation of this branch, is much interrupted by rocks, as is also the River, called, *French Broad*, which comes into the *Cherokee* River 50 miles above the

Tennessee,

Tennessee, and on the same side. 150 miles above *French Broad* is *Long Island* (three miles in length) and from thence to the source of the *Cherokee River* is 60 miles, and the whole distance is so rocky, as to be scarcely navigable with a canoe.

By the *Cherokee River*, the emigrants from the frontier counties of *Virginia*, and *North Carolina*, pass to the settlements in *West Florida*, upon the River *Mississippi*. They embark at *Long Island*.

I now proceed to give a Description of that part of my Map called the *Illinois country*, lying between the *Mississippi* westerly, the *Illinois River* northerly, the *Wabash* easterly, and the *Ohio* southerly.

The land at the confluence, or *Fork* of the Rivers *Mississippi* and *Ohio*, is above 20 feet higher than the common surface of these Rivers; yet so considerable are the *Spring* floods, that it is generally overflowed for about a week, as are the lands for several miles back in the country.—The soil at the *Fork* is composed of Mud, Earth and Sand, accumulated from the *Ohio* and *Mississippi* Rivers. It is exceedingly fertile, and in its na-

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tural state, yields *Hemp, Pea-Vines, Grass, &c.* and a great variety of trees, and in particular, the *Aspen Tree* of an unusual height and thickness.

For 25 miles up the *Mississippi* (from the *Ohio*) the country is rich, level and well timbered;—and then several gentle rising grounds appear, which gradually diminish at the distance of between four and five miles eastward from the River. From thence to the *Kaskaskias* River is 65 miles. The country is a mixture of hills and vallies; some of the former are rocky and steep;—but they, as well as the vallies, are shaded with fine Oaks, Hickory, Walnut, Ash, and Mulberry trees, &c. Some of the high grounds afford most pleasant situations for settlements. Their elevated, and airy positions, together with the great luxuriance of the Soil, every where yielding plenty of Grass, and useful plants, promise health, and ample returns to industrious settlers.

Many quarries of *Lime, Free stone* and *Marble* have been discovered in this part of the country.

Several

Several Creeks, and Rivers fall into the *Mississippi*, in the above distance (of 65 miles) but no remarkable ones, except the Rivers *a Vase* and *Kaskaskias*;—the former is navigable for Battoes about 60, and the latter for about 130 miles;—both these Rivers run through a rich country, abounding in extensive, natural meadows, and numberless herds of Buffaloe, Deer, &c.

The high grounds, just mentioned, continue along the eastern side of the *Kaskaskias* River at a small distance from it, for the space of five miles and a half, to the *Kaskaskias* village; then they incline more towards that River, and run nearly parallel with the eastern bank of the *Mississippi*, at the distance of about three miles in some parts, and four miles in other parts from it. These principally composed of Lime and Free Stone, and are from 100 to 130 feet high, divided in several places by deep cavities, through which many small rivulets pass before they fall into the *Mississippi*. The sides of these hills, fronting this River, are in many places perpendicular,—and appear like solid

hid pieces of Stone Masonry, of various colours, figures and sizes.

The low land between the Hills and the *Mississippi*, begins on the north side of the *Kaskaskias* River, and continues for three miles above the River *Missouri*, where a high ridge terminates it, and forms the eastern bank of the *Mississippi*.—This interval land is level, has few trees, and is of a very rich soil, yielding shrubs and most fragrant flowers, which added to the number and extent of meadows and ponds dispersed thro' this charming valley, render it exceedingly beautiful and agreeable.

In this vale stand the following villages, viz. *Kaskaskias*, which, as already mentioned, is five miles and a half up a River of the same name, running northerly and southerly.—This village contains 80 houses, many of them well built; several of stone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. It consists of about 500 white inhabitants, and between four and five hundred negroes. The former have large stocks of black Cattle, Swine, &c.

Three

Three miles northerly of *Kaskaskias*, is a village of *Illinois Indians* (of the *Kaskaskias* tribe) containing about 200 persons and 60 warriors. They were formerly brave and warlike, but are degenerated into a drunken, and debauched tribe, and so indolent, as scarcely to procure a sufficiency of Skins and Furs to barter for cloathing.

Nine miles further northward, than the last mentioned village, is another, called *La prairie du Rocher*, or (the *Rock meadows*.) It consists of 100 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes.

Three miles northerly of this place, on the banks of the *Mississippi* stood *Fort Chartres*. It was abandoned in the year 1772, as it was rendered untenable by the constant washings of the River *Mississippi* in high floods.—The village of *Fort Chartres*, a little southward of the Fort,—contained so few inhabitants, as not to deserve my notice.

One mile higher up the *Mississippi* than *Fort Chartres*, is a village settled by 170 warriors of the *Piorias* and *Mitchigamias*
(two

(two other tribes of the *Illinois Indians*.) They are as idle and debauched, as the tribe of *Kaskaskias*, which I have just described.

Four miles higher than the preceeding village, is *St. Philip's*. It was formerly inhabited by about a dozen families, but at present, is possessed only by two or three. — The others have retired to the western side of the *Mississippi*.

Forty five miles further northwards, than *St. Philip's* (and one mile up a small River, on the southern side of it) stands the village of *Cabokia*. It has 50 houses, many of them well built, and 300 inhabitants, possessing 80 negroes, and large stocks of black Cattle, Swine, &c.

Four miles above *Cabokia*, on the western, or *Spanish* side of the *Mississippi*, stands the village of *St. Louis*, on a high piece of ground. It is the most healthy and pleasurable situation of any known in this part of the country. Here the *Spanish* Commandant, and the principal *Indian* Traders reside; who by conciliating the affections of the natives, have drawn all the

the *Indian* trade of the *Missouri*;---part of that of the *Mississippi* (northwards) and of the tribes of *Indians* residing near the *Ouisconsin*, and *Illinois Rivers*, to this village. In *St. Louis* are 120 houses, mostly built of stone. They are large and commodious. This village has 800 inhabitants, chiefly *French*;—some of them have had a liberal education, are polite, and hospitable. They have about 150 negroes, and large stocks of black Cattle, &c.

Twelve miles below, or southerly of *Fort Chartres*, on the *Western* bank of the *Mississippi*, and nearly opposite to the village of *Kaskaskias*, is the village of *St. Genevieve* or *Missire*. It contains upwards of 100 houses, and 460 inhabitants, besides Negroes. This and *St. Louis* are all the villages that are upon the western, or *Spanish* side of the *Mississippi*.

Four miles below *St. Genevieve* (on the western bank of the *Mississippi*) at the mouth of a Creek, is a *Hamlet*, called *the Saline*. Here all the salt is made, which is used in the *Illinois* country, from a salt spring,
that

that is at this place*. The *Ridge* which forms the eastern bank of the *Mississippi*, above the *Missouri* River continues northerly to the *Illinois* River, and then directs its course along the eastern side of that River, for about 220 miles, when it declines in gentle slopes, and ends in extensive rich savannahs. On the top of this *Ridge*, at the mouth of the *Illinois* River, is an agreeable and commanding situation, for a fort, and though the *Ridge* is high and steep (about 130 feet high) and rather difficult to ascend;—yet when ascended,—it affords a most delightful prospect.—The *Mississippi*

* In the several villages on, and near the *Mississippi*, which I have just described, (and which are delineated in the annexed plan) there were in the year 1771, twelve hundred and seventy three fencible men. To wit.—

On the Eastern side of the *Mississippi*,

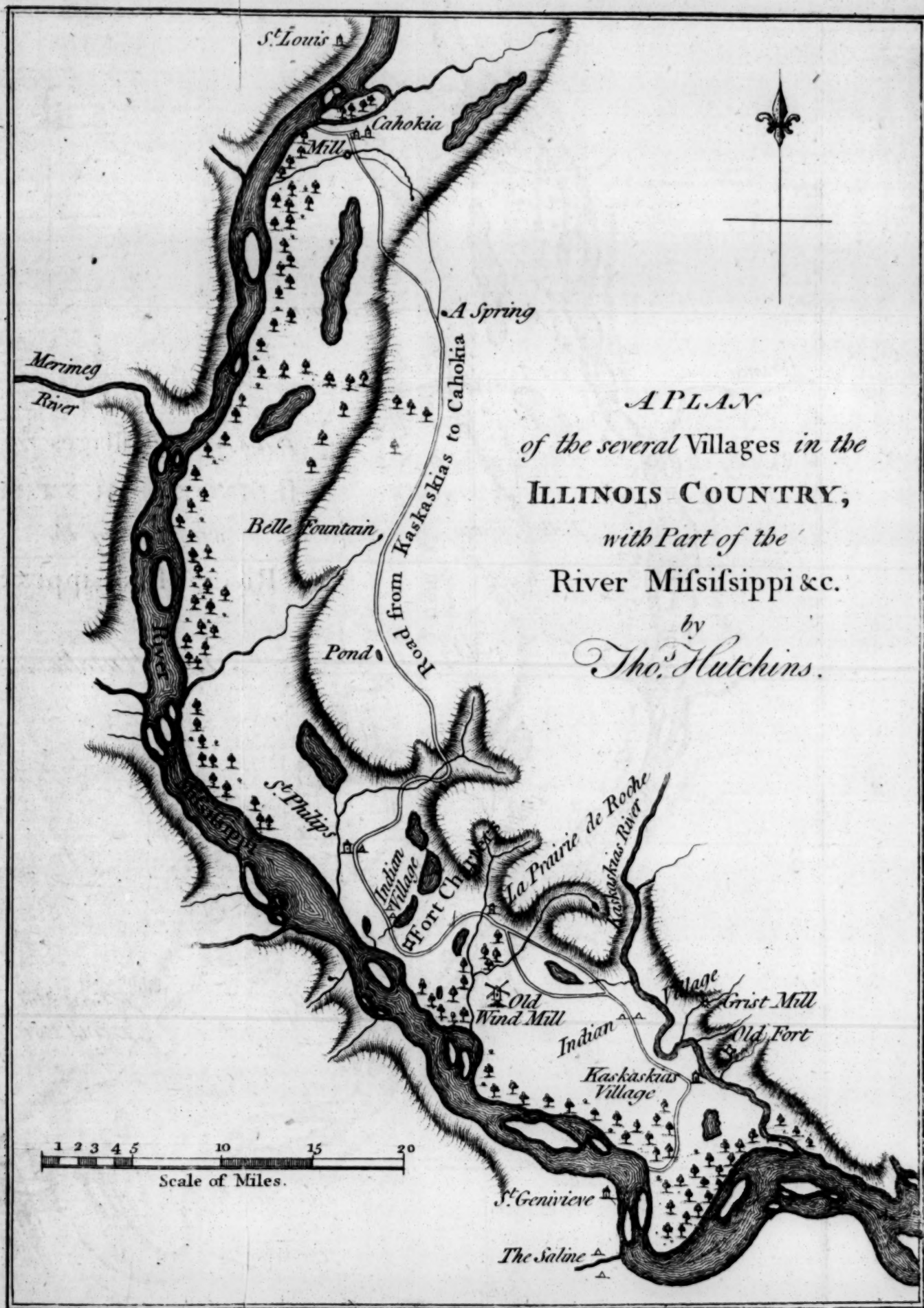
French	300
Negroes	230

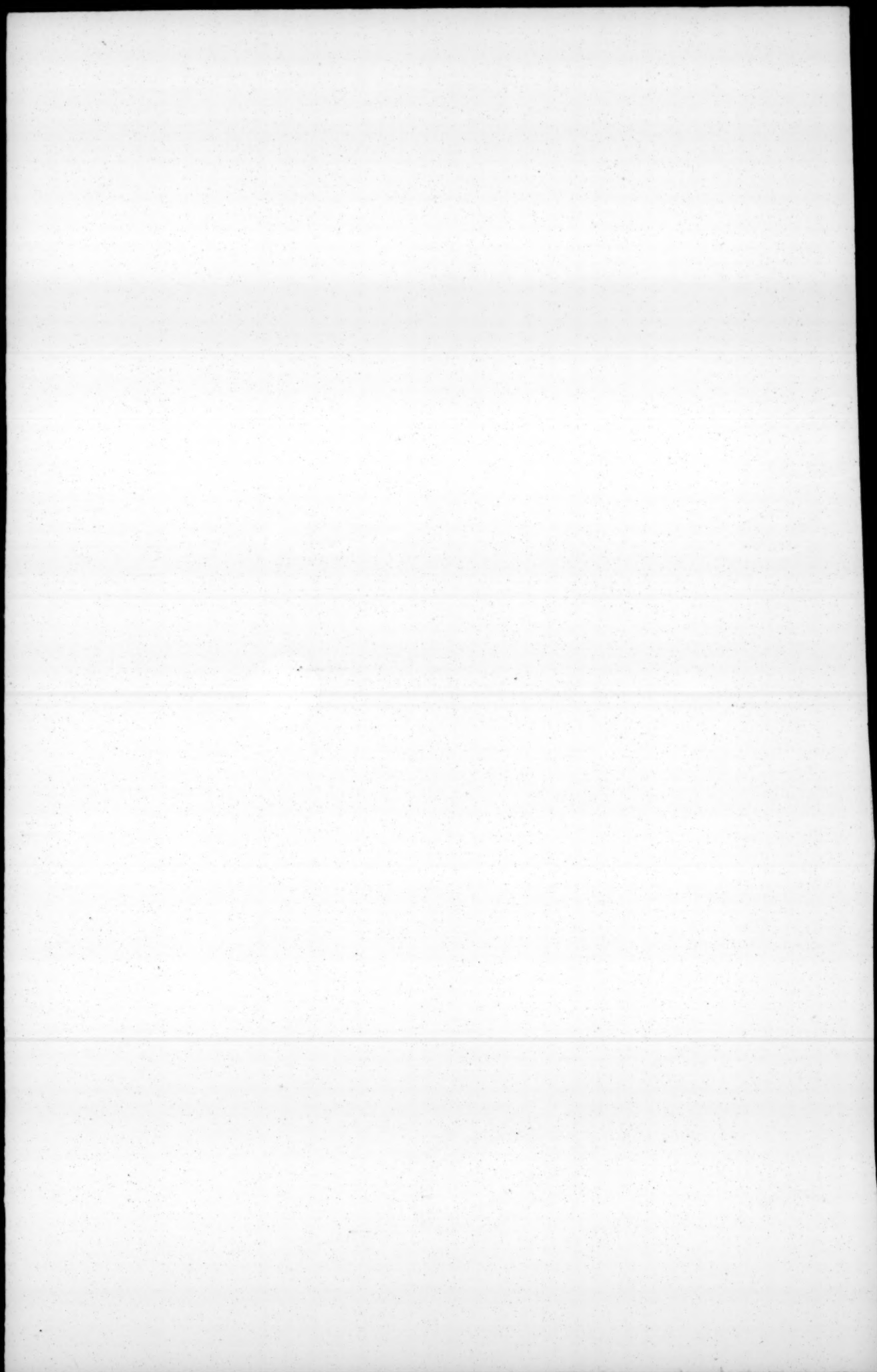
On the Western side of the *Mississippi*,

At St. Genevieve,	French	208
	Negroes	80
At St. Louis,	French	415
	Negroes	40

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is





is distinctly seen from its summit for more than twenty miles,—as are the beautiful meanderings of the *Illinois* River, for many leagues;—next a level, fruitful meadow presents itself, of at least one hundred miles in circuit on the western side of the *Mississippi*, watered by several lakes, and shaded by small groves or copses of trees, scattered in different parts of it, and then the eye, with rapture, surveys, as well the high lands bordering upon the River *Missouri*, as those at a greater distance up the *Mississippi*.—In fine, this charming ridge is covered with excellent Grass, large Oak, Walnut trees, &c. and at the distance of about nine miles from the *Mississippi*, up the *Illinois* River, are seen many large savannahs, or meadows abounding in Buffalo, Deer, &c.

In ascending the *Mississippi*, *Cape au Gres*, particularly attracted my attention.---It is about 8 leagues above the *Illinois* River, on the eastern side of the *Mississippi*, and continues above five leagues on that River. There is a gradual descent back to delightful meadows, and to beautiful and fertile uplands, water'd by several Rivulets, which fall

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into

into the *Illinois* River between 30 and 40 miles from its entrance into the *Mississippi*, and into the latter at *Cape au Gres*. The distance from the *Mississippi* to the River *Illinois* across the country, is lessened or increased, according to the windings of the former River;—the smallest distance is at *Cape au Gres*, and there it is between four and five miles. The lands in this intermediate space between the above two Rivers are rich, almost beyond parallel,—covered with large Oaks, Walnut, &c. and not a stone is to be seen, except upon the sides of the River.—It is even acknowledged by the French inhabitants, that if settlements were only begun at *Cape au Gres*,—those upon the *Spanish* side of the *Mississippi* would be abandoned, as the former would excite a constant succession of settlers, and intercept all the trade of the upper *Mississippi*.

The *Illinois* River, furnishes a communication with Lake *Michigan*, by the *Chicago* River, and by two portages between the latter and the *Illinois* River; the longest of which does not exceed four miles.

The

The *Illinois* country is in general of a superior soil to any other part of North America that I have seen. It produces fine Oak, Hickory, Cedar, Mulberry trees, &c. some *Dying* roots and medicinal Plants;---Hops, and excellent wild Grapes, and, in the year 1769, one hundred and ten hogheads of well tasted and strong Wine, were made by the *French* Settlers, from these Grapes,--A large quantity of Sugar is also annually made from the juice of the Maple tree; and as the Mulberry trees are large and numerous, I presume the making of *Silk* will employ the attention and industry of the settlers, when the country is more fully inhabited than it is at present, and especially as the winters are much more moderate, and favourable for the breed of *Silk* Worms, than they are in many of the sea coast provinces.—*Indigo* may likewise be successfully cultivated—(but not more than two cuttings in a year;) *Wheat*, *Peas*, and *Indian Corn* thrive well, as does every sort of Grain and Pulse, that is produced in any of the old Colonies. Great quantities of Tobacco are also yearly raised by the inhabitants of the *Illinois*, both for their own consumption,

and that of the Indians ;—but little has hitherto been exported to *Europe*. *Hemp* grows spontaneously, and is of a good texture ;---Its common height is 10 feet, and its thickness, three inches (the latter reckoned within about a foot of the root) and with little labour any quantity may be cultivated. *Flax Seed* has hitherto been only raised in small quantities. There has however been enough produced to shew, that it may be sown to the greatest advantage. Apples, Pears, Peaches, and all other European fruits succeed admirably. Iron, Copper, and Lead Mines, as also Salt Springs have been discovered in different parts of this territory. The two latter are worked on the *Spanish* side of the *Mississippi*, with considerable advantage to their owners. There is plenty of Fish in the Rivers, particularly Cat, Carp, and Perch, of an uncommon size.--*Savannahs*, or natural meadows, are both numerous and extensive ; yielding excellent Grass, and feeding great herds of *Buffaloe*, *Deer*, &c.--Ducks, Teal, Geese, Swans, Cranes, Pelicans, Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, &c. such

such as are seen in the Sea coast Colonies, are in the greatest variety and abundance.---In short, every thing, that a reasonable mind can desire, is to be found, or may, with little pains, be produced here*.

Niagara Fort is a most important post. It secures a greater number of communications, through a larger country, than probably any other pass in *interior America*;---It stands at the entrance of a straight, by which *Lake Ontario*, is joined to *Lake Erie*, and the latter is connected with the three great Lakes *Huron*, *Michigan*, and *Superior*. About nine miles above *Fort Niagara*, the *carrying* place begins. It is occasioned by the stupendous cataract of that name. The quantity of water which tumbles over this *Fall* is unparalleled in *America*;---its heighth, is not less than 137 feet. This *Fall* would interrupt the communication between the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*; if a road was not made up the

* See the annexed Plan for a description of the Illinois country, &c. and see Appendix, No. I. for a farther account thereof.

hilly country ; that borders upon the *straight*. This road extends to a small post eighteen miles from fort *Niagara*. Here the traveller embarks in a battoe or canoe, and proceeds eighteen miles to a small fort at *Lake Erie*. It may be proper also to add, that at the end of the first two miles, in the last mentioned distance of 18 miles, the *Stream* of the River is divided by a large island, above nine miles in length ; and at the upper end of it, about a mile from *Lake Erie*, are three or four islands, not far from each other ;—these islands, by interrupting and confining the waters discharged from the Lake, greatly increase the rapidity of the Stream ;---which indeed is so violent, that the stiffest gale is scarcely sufficient to enable a large vessel to stem it,--but it is successfully resisted in small battoes or canoes, that are rowed near the shore.

Lake Erie, is about 225 miles in length, and upon a medium about 40 miles in breadth. It affords a good navigation for shipping of *any* burthen. The coast on both sides of the Lake, is generally favourable for the passage of battoes and canoes.

Its

Its banks in many places have a flat sandy shore, particularly to the eastward of the *Peninsula*, called *Long Point*, which extends into the Lake, in a south eastern direction for upwards of 18 miles, and is not more than five miles wide in the broadest part, but the *Isthmus*, by which it joins the continent, is scarcely 200 yards wide. The *Peninsula* is composed of Sand, and is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon, (as is also almost every other part of the shore) when the Lake is too rough for rowing or sailing; yet there are some places, where, in boisterous weather (on account of their great perpendicular height) it would be dangerous to approach, and impossible to land: most of these places are marked in my Map with the letter X.

Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fish, such as *Sturgeon*, *Eel*, *White Fish*, *Trout*, *Perch*, &c.

The country *northward* of this Lake, is in many parts swelled with moderate hills, but no high mountains. The climate is temperate, and the air healthful. The lands are well timbered, (but not generally

nerally so rich, as those upon the southern side of the lake) and for a considerable distance from it, and for several miles eastward of *Cayaboga* River, they appear quite level, and extremely fertile; and except where extensive savannahs, or natural meadows intervene, are covered with large Oaks, Walnut, Ash, Hickory, Mulberry, Sassafras, &c. &c. and produce a great variety of Shrubs and Medicinal roots. — Here also is great plenty of *Buffalo*, *Deer*, *Turkies*, *Partridges*, &c.

Fort Detroit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river, called *Detroit*. This fort is near a mile in circumference, and encloses about one hundred houses, built in a regular manner, with parallel streets, crossing each other at right angles. Its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant, fruitful country.

The straight *St. Clair* (commonly called the *Detroit* River) is at its entrance more than three miles wide, but in ascending it, its width perceptibly diminishes, so that opposite to the Fort, (which is 18 miles

miles from Lake *Erie*) it does not exceed half a mile in width. From thence to Lake *St. Clair*, it widens to more than a mile. The Channel of the straight is gentle, and wide, and deep enough for shipping of great burthen, although it is incommoded by several islands; one of which is more than seven miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. For eight miles below, and the same distance above Fort *Detroit*, on both sides of the River, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations, and from the contiguity of the farmers houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who are mostly *French*, are about 2000 in number; 500 of whom are as good marksmen, and as well accustomed to the woods, as the *Indian* natives themselves. They raise large stocks of black cattle, and great quantities of Corn, which they grind by wind-mills, and manufacture into excellent Flour.---The chief trade of *Detroit* consists in a barter of coarse European

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pean goods with the natives for Furs, Deer-skins, Tallow, &c. &c.

The rout from *Lake St. Clair* to *Lake Huron*, is up a straight or River, about 400 yards wide. This river derives itself from *Lake Heron*, and at the distance of 33 miles loses itself in *Lake St. Clair*. It is in general rapid, but particularly so near its source;—its channel, and also that of *Lake St. Clair*, are sufficiently deep for shipping of very considerable burthen. This strait has several mouths, and the lands lying between them are fine meadows. The country on both sides of it, for 15 miles, has a very level appearance, but from thence to *Lake Huron*, it is in many places broken, and covered with white Pines, Oaks, Maple, Birch and Beech.

APPENDIX, No. I.

Mr. PATRICK KENNEDY's Journal of an Expedition undertaken by himself and several Coureurs de Bois in the year 1773.-- from Kaskaskias Village in the Illinois Country, to the Head Waters of the Illinois River*.

JULY 23, 1773. " We set out from
 " Kaskaskias in search of a Copper
 " mine, and on the 31st reached the Illinois
 " River ;—it is 84 miles from Kaskaskias.
 " The same day we entered the Illinois Ri-
 " ver, which is 18 miles above that of the
 " Missouri. The water was so low, and
 " the sides of the river so full of
 " weeds, that our progress was much
 " interrupted, being obliged to row our
 " boat in the deep water, and strong
 " current. The chain of rocks, and high
 " hills which begin at the Piasas about
 " three miles above the Missouri, extend
 " to the mouth of the Illinois River, and
 " continue along the south-eastern side of
 " the same in an east-north east course.--

* N. B. This Journal was never printed before.

“ About eighteen miles up this river, on
 “ the eastern side, is a little river called by
 “ the Natives *Macopin* or *White Potato*
 “ River ;---it is 20 yards wide, and navi-
 “ gable nine miles to the hills. The
 “ shore is low on both sides ;---the tim-
 “ ber, *Bois Connu*, or *Paccan*, *Maple*, *Ash*,
 “ *Button Wood*, &c.—The course of the *Il-*
 “ *linois* River here, is N. N. E ; the land is
 “ well timbered, and covered with high
 “ weeds. There are fine meadows at a
 “ little distance from the River ; the banks
 “ of which do not crumble away as those
 “ of the *Mississippi* do : we passed numbers
 “ of Islands, some of them between nine
 “ and twelve miles in length, and three
 “ miles in breadth.—The general width
 “ of the River in this day’s journey, was
 “ about 400 yards.

“ August 1, about 12 o’clock, we stop-
 “ ped at the *Piorias* wintering ground.
 “ About a quarter of a mile from the Ri-
 “ ver, on the eastern side of it, is a mea-
 “ dow of many miles long, and five or six
 “ miles broad. In this meadow are many
 “ small lakes, communicating with each
 “ other, and by which there are passages
 “ for

“ for small boats or canoes, and one in
 “ particular, leads to the *Illinois* River.
 “ The timber in general very tall Oaks.
 “ We met with some beautiful islands in
 “ this part of the River (48 miles from
 “ the *Mississippi*) and great plenty of Buffa-
 “ loe and Deer.

“ August 2, At one o'clock we passed
 “ an island called *Pierre*.—A *Fleche*, or ar-
 “ row stone is gotten by the Indians from
 “ a high hill on the western side of the
 “ River, near the above island;—with this
 “ stone, the natives make their gun flints,
 “ and point their arrows. Half a league
 “ above this island, on the Eastern side of
 “ it, the meadows border on the River,
 “ and continue several miles; the land is
 “ remarkably rich, and well watered with
 “ small Rivulets from the neighbouring
 “ hills. The banks of the River are high,
 “ the water clear, and at the bottom of
 “ the River are white Marl and Sand.

“ August 3, Passed the *Mine* River. It
 “ comes into the *Illinois* River on the north-
 “ western side of it, 120 miles from the
 “ *Mississippi*. It is 50 yards wide and very
 “ rapid.

“ August

“ August 4, Here the land on both sides
 “ of the *Illinois* River is low, but rises
 “ gradually.—The *Prairie*, or meadow
 “ ground on the eastern side, is at least
 “ twenty miles wide; it is fine land for
 “ tillage, or for *grazing* cattle, and is well
 “ watered with a number of springs.
 “ About 12 o'clock we passed the River
 “ *Sagamond*, 135 miles from the *Mississippi*.
 “ It is a River 100 yards wide, and navi-
 “ gable for small boats or canoes up-
 “ wards of 180 miles, and about sun-
 “ set, we passed the River *Demi-Quian*.
 “ It comes in on the western side of the
 “ *Illinois* River; — (165 miles from the
 “ *Mississippi*;)—is 50 yards wide, and navi-
 “ gable 120 miles. We encamped on
 “ the south-eastern side of the *Illinois* river,
 “ opposite to a very large savannah, belong-
 “ ing to, and called, the *Demi-Quian*
 “ swamp. The lands on the south-eastern
 “ side are high and thinly timbered; ---
 “ but at the place of our encampment are
 “ fine meadows, extending farther than
 “ the eye can reach, and affording a de-
 “ lightful prospect. --- The low lands on
 “ the western side of the *Illinois* River,
 “ extend so far back from it, that no
 “ high

“ high grounds can be seen. Here is
 “ plenty of Buffaloe, Deer, Elk, Tur-
 “ keys, &c.

“ August 5, It rained all day, which
 “ detained us till the evening, when we
 “ embarked, and rowed till dark ; in our
 “ way we passed the Lake *Demi-Quian*,
 “ 200 yards west from the river of that
 “ name ; it is of a *circular figure*, six miles
 “ across, and discharges itself by a small
 “ passage, four feet deep into the *Illinois*
 “ River. This Lake is 171 miles from
 “ the *Mississippi*. The general course of
 “ the *Illinois* River varies very little ; it
 “ rather however inclines to the eastward.
 “ The lands are much the same as before
 “ described, only the *Prairies* (Meadows)
 “ extend further from the river. By our
 “ reckoning, we are 177 miles from the
 “ *Mississippi*.

“ August 6, Set out early, and at 11
 “ o’Clock we passed the *Seseme-Quian* river,
 “ it is on the western side of the *Illinois* river ;
 “ is 40 yards wide, and navigable 60 miles ;
 “ the land bordering on this river is very
 “ good. — About four o’clock we passed
 “ the river *De la March*, (on the western
 “ side

“ side also of the *Illinois* river;) it is 30 yards
 “ wide, and navigable about eight or nine
 “ miles only. Though the *De la March* is
 “ not so long as the *Seseme-Quian*, yet it is
 “ much handsomer. These rivers are about
 “ nine miles distant from each other. Here
 “ the land begins to rise gradually on the
 “ western bank. At sun-set we passed a
 “ river called *Michilimackinac*. It is on
 “ the south-eastern side of the *Illinois*
 “ River; is 50 yards wide, navigable for
 “ about 90 miles, and has between 30 and
 “ 40 small islands at its mouth; which at a
 “ distance appear like a small village.
 “ On the banks of this river is plenty of
 “ good timber, viz. *Red and white Cedar*,
 “ *Pine, Maple, Walnut, &c.* and finding
 “ some pieces of coal, I was induced
 “ to walk up the river a few miles, *tho’*
 “ *not far enough*, to reach a coal mine. In
 “ many places I also found clinkers, which
 “ inclined me to think that a coal mine, not
 “ far distant, was on fire, and I have since
 “ heard, there was.--The land is high on the
 “ eastern bank of the river, but on the
 “ western are large plains or meadows, ex-
 “ tending as far as can be seen, covered
 “ with

“ with fine grafs. This river is 195 miles
 “ from the *Mississippi*.

“ August 7, The morning being very
 “ foggy, and the River overgrown with
 “ weeds along its sides, we could make
 “ but little way. About 12 o'clock we
 “ got to the old *Pioria Fort* and village on
 “ the western shore of the River, and at
 “ the southern end of a lake called the *Il-*
 “ *linois Lake*; which is 19 miles and a half
 “ in length, and three miles in breadth.
 “ It has no Rocks, Shoals or perceivable
 “ Current. We found the stockades of
 “ this *Pioria Fort* destroyed by fire, but the
 “ houses standing. The summit on which
 “ the Fort stood, commands a fine prof-
 “ pect of the country to the eastward, and
 “ up the lake to the point, where the Ri-
 “ ver comes in at the north end; — to the
 “ westward are large meadows. In the lake
 “ is great plenty of fish, and in particu-
 “ lar, *Sturgeon*, and *Picannau*. On the
 “ eastern side of the lake, about the mid-
 “ dle of it, the chain of Rocks, that ex-
 “ tends from the back of *Kaskaskias*, to

“ *Cabokia, Piafa*, the mouth of the *Illinois*
 “ River, &c. terminates. — The country
 “ to the westward, is low and very le-
 “ vel, covered with Grass, Weeds,
 “ Flaggs, &c. — Here is abundance of
 “ Cherry, Plumb and other fruit trees.—
 “ This lake is 240 miles from the *Missi-*
 “ *ssippi*.

“ August 8, The wind being fair we
 “ made a fail of our tent, and reached the
 “ upper end of the lake by sun-set; and
 “ the wind continuing fair we ascended
 “ the River, and about 4 o'clock passed
 “ *Crows Meadows River*, which comes
 “ from the eastward, and over against
 “ it, on the west side, are the mea-
 “ dows just mentioned, 240 miles from
 “ the *Mississippi*. This River is twenty
 “ yards wide, and navigable between
 “ 15 and 18 miles. The land on both
 “ sides of the *Illinois* River, for 27, or 30
 “ miles above the lake, is generally low
 “ and full of Swamps, some a mile wide,
 “ bordered with fine meadows, and in
 “ some places, the high land comes to
 “ the River in points, or narrow necks.

“ August

“ August 9, At 10 o'clock, we passed
 “ the *Riviere de l'Isle de Pluye*, or *Rainy*
 “ *Island* River, on the south-east side it is
 “ 15 yards wide, and navigable nine miles
 “ to the rocks.—After passing this River,
 “ which is 255 miles from the *Mississippi*,
 “ we found the water very shallow, and
 “ it was with difficulty that we got for-
 “ ward, though we employed seven oars,
 “ and our boat drew only three feet water.
 “ The grass which grows in the interval
 “ or meadow ground, between the *Illinois*
 “ River and the *Rocks*, is finer than any
 “ we have seen, and is thicker and higher
 “ and more clear from weeds, than in any
 “ of the meadows about *Kaskaskias* or Fort
 “ *Chartres*. The timber is generally *Birch*,
 “ *Button*, and *Paccan*.—The wind conti-
 “ nuing fair, about 10 o'clock we passed
 “ the *Vermillion River*, 267 miles from
 “ the *Mississippi*. It is 30 yards wide, but
 “ so rocky as not to be navigable.—At the
 “ distance of a mile further, we arrived
 “ at the little rocks, which are 60 miles
 “ from the *Forks*, and 270 miles from the

“ *Mississippi.* The water being very low,
 “ We could get no further with our boat,
 “ and therefore we proceeded by land to
 “ the *Forks.* We set out about two
 “ o'clock on the western side of the
 “ River, but the grass and weeds were
 “ so high, that we could make but
 “ little way.

“ August 10, We crossed the high
 “ land, and at ten o'clock we came to
 “ the *Fox River* (or a branch of it)
 “ after walking twenty-four miles. It
 “ falls into the *Illinois River*, thirty miles
 “ beyond the place where we left our
 “ boat.—The *Fox River* is 25 yards wide,
 “ and has about five feet water; its course
 “ is from the westward by many windings
 “ through large meadows. At three miles
 “ distance, after crossing this river, we
 “ fell in with the *Illinois River* again, and
 “ kept along its bank; here we found a
 “ path. About six o'clock we arrived,
 “ after walking about 12 miles, at an old
 “ encampment, fifteen miles from the
 “ *Fork.* The land is stoney, and the mea-
 “ dows not so good as some which we for-
 “ merly

merly passed ; — from hence we went to an island, where several *French* traders were encamp'd, but we could get no intelligence from them about the *copper mine* which we had set out in search of. At this island we hired one of the *French* hunters to conduct us in a canoe to our boat.

August 11, We set off about three o'clock, and at night got within nine miles of our boat. We computed it to be 45 miles from the island we last departed from, to the place where we left our boat.

August 12, We embarked early, and proceeded three miles down the *Illinois* River.---On the north-western side of this river is a coal *mine*, that extends for half a mile along the middle of the bank of the river, which is high. --- On the eastern side, about half a mile from it, and about the same distance below the coal mine, are two salt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth ; the water is stagnant, and of a yellowish colour ; but the *French*,
“ and

“ and natives make good salt from it. We
 “ tasted the water, and thought it saltier
 “ than that which the French make salt
 “ from, at the *saline* near *St. Genevieve*.
 “ At nine o'clock we arrived at our boat.
 “ From the island, where we found the
 “ *French traders*, and from whence we em-
 “ barked in a canoe to go to our boat,
 “ there is a considerable descent and *Ra-*
 “ *pid* all the way. Here it is, that the
 “ *French* settlers cut their mill stones.---
 “ The land along the banks of the river is
 “ much better than what we met with,
 “ when we crossed the country on the 10th
 “ of this month. On the high lands, and
 “ particularly those on the south-eastern
 “ side, there is abundance of red and white
 “ Cedar, Pine trees, &c.—We embarked
 “ about two o'clock, and proceeded till
 “ nine at night.

“ August 13, We lay by half this day,
 “ on account of wet weather.

“ August 14, Embarked early, and af-
 “ ter crossing the *Illinois* lake arrived late
 “ in the evening, at the *Pioria Fort*.

“ August 15, Rowed very constantly
 “ all

“ all day, and arrived at the *Mine River*
 “ in the evening.---Here I met with Mr.
 “ *Janiste*, a *French* gentleman, and pre-
 “ vailed on him to accompany me, in an
 “ attempt up this River, to discover the
 “ *Copper Mine*.

“ August 16, Embarked early, and as-
 “ cended the *Mine River* in a small canoe,
 “ about 6 miles, but could get no further,
 “ as the river was quite dry a little higher
 “ up. It runs the above distance, through
 “ very high grounds, is rocky and very
 “ crooked; the banks of the river are much
 “ broken, and the passage choaked with
 “ timber; ---- Mr. *Janeste* says, that
 “ the current is so strong in floods,
 “ nothing can resist it. The bottom
 “ is sand, green in some places, and
 “ red in others; it is said, that there
 “ is an allum hill on this river; ----
 “ As I thought that it was impossible
 “ to get to the *mine* by land at this
 “ season of the year, on account of the
 “ rocky mountains, weeds, briars, &c.
 “ I determined to return to *Kaskaskias*,
 “ and accordingly we went back to our
 “ boat,

" boat, embarked about one o'clock, and
 " continued rowing day and night until
 " 12 o'clock the 18th, when we entered
 " the river *Mississippi* on our way to *Kas-*
 " *kaskias* village."

APPEND

London, Published according to Act of Parli

												Fort Pitt	
												Logs Town	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
												Big Beaver Creek	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$
												Little Beaver Creek	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{3}{4}$
												Yellow Creek	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ 36 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
												Two Creeks	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ 76 $\frac{1}{4}$
												Long Reach	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130
												End Long Reach	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ 92 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ 128 146 $\frac{1}{2}$
												Muskingum	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 129 $\frac{1}{4}$ 142 $\frac{3}{4}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 172
												Little Kanhawa	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ 130 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ 155 $\frac{1}{4}$ 166 184 $\frac{1}{2}$
												Hockhocking	16 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ 146 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ 182 200 $\frac{1}{2}$
												Big Kanhawa	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 206 $\frac{3}{4}$ 228 $\frac{1}{2}$ 240 $\frac{1}{4}$ 253 $\frac{3}{4}$ 264 $\frac{1}{2}$ 283
												Guyundat	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ 126 $\frac{1}{4}$ 142 $\frac{1}{4}$ 154 $\frac{3}{4}$ 180 $\frac{1}{4}$ 196 $\frac{3}{4}$ 250 $\frac{1}{2}$ 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ 284 297 $\frac{1}{2}$ 308 $\frac{1}{4}$ 326 $\frac{3}{4}$
												Sandy Creek	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ 156 $\frac{3}{4}$ 169 $\frac{1}{4}$ 194 $\frac{3}{4}$ 211 $\frac{1}{4}$ 265 286 $\frac{3}{4}$ 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ 312 322 $\frac{3}{4}$ 341 $\frac{1}{4}$
												Sioto	48 $\frac{3}{4}$ 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ 107 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ 218 243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 260 313 $\frac{3}{4}$ 335 $\frac{1}{2}$ 347 $\frac{1}{4}$ 360 $\frac{3}{4}$ 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ 390
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A P P E N D I X, No. III.

A List of the different Nations and Tribes of Indians in the Northern District of North America, with the number of their fighting Men, &c. &c.

Names.	Number of each	Their dwelling grounds.	Their hunting grounds.
Mohocks	160	Mohock river	{ Between the Mohock river and lake George.
Oneidas	300	East side of Onida lake, and on the head waters of the east branch of Susquehannah.	
Tuscaroras	200	Between the Onidas and Onandagoes.	In the country where they live.
Onondagoes	260	Near the Onondago Lake.	Between Oneida Lake and Lake Ontario.
Cayugas.	200	On two small lakes called the Cayugas, near the north branch of Susquehannah.	Between the Onondago Lake, and the mouth of the Seneca river, near Oswego.
Senecas	1000	Seneca country, on the waters of Susquehannah, the waters of lake Ontario, and on the heads of Ohio River.	Near the north branch of Susquehannah.
Aughquagas	150	East branch of Susquehannah River, and on Aughquaga.	Their chief hunting country, where they live.
Nanticokes	100	{ Utanango, Chaghnnet, Oswego, and on the east branch of Susquehannah.	On the east branch of Susquehannah, and on Aughquaga.
Mohickons	100		{ Where they respectively reside.
Conoys	30		
Munsays	150	{ At Diahago and other villages up the north branch of Susquehannah.	{ Where they respectively reside.
Sapoones	30		
Delawares	150		

Names.	Number of each.	Their dwelling grounds.	Their hunting grounds.
Delawares	600	Between the Ohio and Lake Erie and on the branches of Beaver Creek, Muskingum, and Guyehago.	Between the Ohio River and Lake Erie.
Shawanoes	300	On Sioto and a branch of Muskingum.	Between the Ohio River and Lake Erie.
Wayondotts } Mohickons } Coghnawagas }	300	In villages near Sandusky.	On the head branches of Sioto.
Twightwees	250	Miami River near Fort Miami.	On the ground, where they reside.
Kickapoos } Pyankeshaws } Musquitos } Ouiatanons } Kaskaskias }	1000	On the Wabash and its branches.	Between the mouth of the Wabash and the Miami Rivers.
Porias } Mitchigamas } Wiyondotts }	300	Near the settlements in the Illinois country.	In the Illinois country.
Ottawas }	250		
Putawatimes }	400	Near Fort Detroit.	About Lake Erie.
Chepawas & } Ottawas }	150		
	200	On Saguinam bay, a part of Lake Huron.	On Saguinam bay, and Lake Huron.
Kickapoos	400	Near the entrance of Lake Superior, and not far from St. Mary's.	About Lake Superior.
Chepawas } Mynomanies } Saukeys }	550	Near bay Puan, a part of Lake Michigan.	About bay Puan, and Lake Michigan.
Putawatimes }	200		
Ottawas }	150	Near Fort St. Josephs.	The country between Lake Michigan and the Miami Fort.
Kickapooses } Ouatagomies } Musquatons } Miscotins } Ottamacks } Musquakeys }	4,000	On Lake Michigan and between it, and the Mississippi.	Where they respectively reside

Names.	Number of each.	Their dwelling grounds.	Their hunting grounds.
Ofwegatches	100	{ At Swagatchey in Canada, and on the River St. Lawrence. }	Near where they live.
Connesedagoes } Coghnawagoes }	300	Near Montreal.	Near where they live.
Orondocks	100	{ Near Trois Riviers. }	Near where they live.
Abonakies	150		
Alagonkins	100		
La Sue	10,000	{ Westward of Lake Superior and the Mississippi. }	In the country where they reside.
Ottawas	200	{ On the east side of Lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michilimackinac. }	In the country between the Lakes Michigan and Huron
Chepawas	1000	{ On Lake Superior, and the Islands in that Lake. }	Round Lake Superior.

F I N I S.

Entered at STATIONERS HALL.

E R R A T A.

- Page 3, in the 24th line, instead of *sh*, read *Asp*.
- Page 20, in the 17th line, dele "*Cayaboga*" and insert, *J*.
- Page 21, in the second line, instead of "*Muskingum*", read *Cayaboga*.
- Page 23, in the sixth line, instead of "of a branch of the Cut-tawa", read *a branch of the Cherokee*.
- Page 25, in the 15th line, instead of "*Quiaghtena*", read *Wabash*.
- Page 45, in the note at the bottom of the page, instead of [See "*annexed plan for a Description of the Illinois Country*"] read *See the annexed plan of the villages in the Illinois Country*.
- Page 50, in the sixth line, instead of "*Heron*", read *Huron*.

